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Districts



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1961

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS FOR 1961.

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present, herewith, my eleventh annual report, on the state of the Public Health in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts, incorporating the information required by Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health.

Abbreviations: C.D.: Combined Districts. E.W.: England and Wales. F.: Female. L.A.: Local Authority. M.: Male. The Ministry: The Appropriate Ministry. M.O.H.: Medical Officer of Health. P.H.I.: Public Health Inspector. R.D.: Rural District. R.G.: Registrar General. T.: Total. U.D.: Urban District. Figures in brackets are for 1960.

VITAL STATISTICS

Note: The local vital statistics for 1961, as in 1960, did not reach me until May. The E.W. Death Rates for individual diseases are not furnished by the General Register Office until July and although these are of great significance for the purpose of comparison with local conditions I am not able to wait for them, and your report is thus in my view incomplete, and of diminished usefulness.

POPULATION:

The Mid-year 1961 home population as estimated by the R.G. totalled 112,840 (110,520), distributed as follows:—

Henley Borough	8,990	(8,740)
Bicester U.D.	5,540	(5,900)
Thame U.D.	4,200	(3,830)
Bullington R.D.	41,810	(41,130)
Henley R.D.	22,470	(21,400)
Ploughley R.D.	29,830	(29,520)

LIVE BIRTHS:

There were 1,195 M and 1,106 F, totalling 2,301. These are itemised under the various L.A.s and give a Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 20.4 (20.8) compared with a provisional E.W. figure of 17.4.

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

The number of illegitimate live births was again up—104 as opposed to 97, giving an illegitimacy rate of 4.6 (4.2%) of the total live births.

The E.W. rate is not available.

STILL BIRTHS:

There were 9 M and 20 F. These, itemised under the individual L.A.s, give a still birth rate for the area of 12.4 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with the provisional E.W. figure of 18.7.

TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS :
1,204 M and 1,126 F, totalling 2,330.

DEATHS :
There were 522 M and 523 F, totalling 1,045. These are itemised under the various authorities and give a death rate per 1,000 population of 9.3 (9.2) as compared with the provisional E.W. rate of 12.0 (11.5).

PRINCIPAL GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH:

M		F		T		As a percentage of all deaths	
		Heart Disease					
229	(238)	247	(223)	476	(461)	45.6	(45.1)
		Cancer (all forms)					
83	(115)	92	(74)	175	(189)	16.8	(18.5)
		Chest Disease (excuding T.B.)					
75	(64)	58	(57)	133	(121)	12.6	(11.8)

These figures vary very little from last year's, the three groups being together responsible for three deaths in four.

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M % of total		F % of total		T % of total	
	male deaths		female deaths		deaths	
Coronary Disease ..	103	19.7	72	13.8	175	16.9
	(110)	(19.9)	(66)	(14.3)	(176)	(17.2)
Vascular lesions of the nervous system including "stroke"	56	10.7	96	18.4	152	14.5
	(58)	(10.4)	(88)	(19.0)	(146)	(14.3)
Pneumonia	46	8.8	42	8.0	88	8.4
	(26)	(4.7)	(45)	(9.7)	(71)	(6.9)
Bronchitis	25	4.8	12	2.3	37	3.5
	(33)	(6.0)	(10)	(2.2)	(43)	(4.2)
Lung Cancer	32	6.1	3	0.6	35	3.3
	(32)	(5.8)	(5)	(1.1)	(37)	(3.6)
Breast cancer	1	0.2	23	4.4	24	2.3
	(0)	(0)	(23)	(5.0)	(23)	(2.3)
Road Deaths	17	3.3	4	0.8	21	2.0
	(21)	(3.7)	(4)	(0.9)	(25)	(2.4)

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Yet again there was no maternal death in the area. No E.W. rate available.

The following were the other conditions which gave a Nil Death return:—

Respiratory T.B., Syphilis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningococcal Infections, and Poliomyelitis. This is highly satisfactory from the preventive medicine angle since they are without exception conditions controllable, and here controlled, by Public Health measures.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths Under One Year) AND INFANT
MORTALITY RATE:

There were 46 infantile deaths (42). The C.D. rate is subdivisible as follows:—

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000		
legitimate live births	20.0	(18.2)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000		
illegitimate live births	19.2	(20.6)
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 total		
live births	19.9	(18.3)

The E.W. provisional total infant mortality rate is 21.4 but the legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths in the First Four Weeks) AND
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE:

The number of neonatal deaths is 29—18 M and 11 F.

Legitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000		
legitimate live births	12.3	(11.4)
Illegitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000		
illegitimate live births	19.2	(20.6)
Total neonatal mortality per 1,000 total live		
births	12.6	(11.8)

No figures are available as yet for the E.W. rates of any of the above three categories.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under One Week):

25 such deaths, 15 M and 10 F were recorded as compared with 21 for 1961. This gives the following rates:—

Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate per		
1,000 legitimate live births	10.5	(8.7)
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate		
per 1,000 illegitimate live births	19.2	(20.6)
Total early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000		
legitimate and illegitimate live births	10.9	(9.2)

No figures are available as yet for the E.W. rates of any of the above three categories.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Still Births and Deaths Under One
Week Combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

64 such still births and deaths were recorded—34 M and 30 F. This gives the following rates:—

Legitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000		
legitimate total live and still births	20.8	(22.0)
Illegitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000		
illegitimate total live and still births	72.7	(70.0)
Total perinatal mortality per 1,000 legiti-		
mate and illegitimate total live and		
and still births	23.2	(24.0)

No figures are available as yet for the E.W. rates of any of the above three categories.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (Other Than Tuberculosis, q.v.):

	M	F	T
Measles	809	826	1,635
Dysentery (Sonné) ...	25	63	88
Whooping Cough	25	42	67
Scarlet Fever	29	21	50
Primary Pneumonia ...	13	18	31
Food Poisoning	2	6	8
Erysipelas	1	7	8
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	1	1	2
(Non-Paralytic) ...	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	2	2
	<hr/> 906 <hr/>	<hr/> 987 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,893 <hr/>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1961 IN THE C.D.:

Measles:

Very high, as was to be anticipated having regard to the bien-nial cycle of this disease.

Dysentery:

A fairly substantial rise from 69 in 1960 to 88 cases. No outbreaks were recorded, the notifications coming singly or in family groups. This may mean that practitioners are notifying the disease more frequently, or simply that it was more widespread than last year, or may indicate, as is more likely, a combination of these two factors. All the cases recorded were of the Sonn  type, less severe than the Asiatic prototypes.

Whooping Cough:

About 70% of last year's total. It is now considered likely that preventive inoculation does not do much to lessen the number of cases, but it is established that it does very much to mitigate the severity of this disease.

Primary Pneumonia:

A big rise on 1960's notifications, from 9 to 31. Last year I commented in the annual report on the low figure and as the report is circulated to practitioners this may in part be cause and effect.

Food Poisoning:

Eight cases were notified, occurring in six different families. There was nothing in the nature of an outbreak anywhere in the area throughout the year. Of the eight cases, seven showed **Salmonella typhi-murium** on stool examination and the eighth was a member of the USAF who was notified as "Food Poisoning due to Salmonella" (the strain of Salmonella not being specified). No secondary cases arose in any of these incidents and no food could be incriminated, (or was suspected at the time).

Poliomyelitis:

Three cases were notified of which one was non-paralytic. This last occurred in the wife of a service man at the R.A.F. Sta-

tion, Benson. She had been partly immunised and the case proved extremely mild, indeed the diagnosis was made only on the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. She made a complete and uninterrupted recovery and no secondary cases were reported. The occurrence of the case (whose origin was completely obscure) had the salutary effect of persuading virtually everyone on the station who had hitherto held back, to accept inoculation.

Of the two paralytic cases, one was in a female school teacher aged 58 and the other in a boy aged 5. In neither instance was it possible to find any evidence regarding the origin of the infection. The schoolteacher had, within the incubation period, been in contact with a large number of children both at school and at the Sunday school, and immediate steps were therefore taken to ensure that any case of illness which might arise among these contacts should be reported without delay to the family doctors, since the outlook in this disease depends, to some considerable extent, on the speed with which it can be recognised and brought under treatment. Happily, however, no secondary cases occurred.

Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine:

This is discussed later in the report.

Diphtheria:

Once again a nil return, once again a warning, herewith, that this does not in any way diminish the need for immunisation. 52 cases were confirmed in E.W. during the year, only one fewer than in 1961 so that pools of infection still exist in the community.

TUBERCULOSIS:

(See under the individual L.A.s).

During the year 44 new cases of Pulmonary TB were notified (22 M and 22 F).

During the year 10 new cases of Non-Pulmonary TB were notified (3 M and 7 F).

There were 2 deaths (1 M and 1 F) both in Pulmonary cases.

The total number of notifications was the same as in 1960 (one less pulmonary and one more non-pulmonary in 1961) and there were 3 fewer deaths in 1961 than in 1960.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Service's units at Reading and Northampton have again carried out their valuable surveys and doctors' sessions.

The Care Committee of the Oxfordshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has met frequently throughout the year, and I have been privileged to sit with it.

An M.O.H. has power, under Sec. 17 of the Public Health Act 1936, to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital of persons where proper precautions cannot be taken and are not being taken to prevent spread of infection and where there is considered to be serious risk of the infection being spread to others.

The possibility of applying for such sanction was discussed with the County Tuberculosis Officer in two cases, but eventually proved unnecessary.

HOUSING (Permanent):

In 1961 the constituent authorities built 222 houses as against a housing need of 1368. It is therefore clear that the housing problem is very far from being solved. Local authorities are largely in the hands of the Ministry in this matter, building land is not easily come by and, with building costs rising, it becomes increasingly difficult to build houses to let at a reasonable rental. On the other hand private enterprise has been busy during the year and 882 houses have been erected and presumably sold.

HOUSING (Sub-standard):

Huts:

It is possible to report that early in 1962, for the first time since the war, none of the constituent authorities owns or administers any huts, the last two at Dorchester having been run down during the year. The City of Oxford has still 79 huts at Slade Park in the Bullingdon area.

Caravans:

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act is not likely to have caused site-operators any loss of sleep. It requires that certain site amenities shall be improved but I think there is only one guess who will pay for these improvements. No restrictions whatsoever are made on rental nor place money, nor has the caravan dweller any protection against eviction.

While I would not want to suggest that there are no site-operators who are concerned with the health and happiness of their tenants, it still appears to me that most operators, and particularly those operating on a big scale, are in the business solely for what they can get out of it.

And business is still good; good enough, certainly, to have increased the number of caravans throughout the C.D. by between a fifth and a quarter in 1961 (from 1069 to 1412) and in the Bullingdon R.D. by 30%. There are now only 35 known unlicensed caravans in the C.D.

WATER SUPPLIES (see also p. 12).

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY:

In all but two of the L.A.s the water supplies are of a Ph to preclude plumbo-solvency. In one parish of the Ploughley R.D. the water is potentially plumbo-solvent but the Building Byelaws forbid the use of lead pipes. One parish in the Bullingdon R.D. has a potentially plumbo-solvent water, and lead pipes are used. Chemical analyses have never shown any trace of lead.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

One old lady was removed to hospital under the provisions of this act. She died, shortly after admission, from broncho-pneumonia.

A RECAP.

This is my eleventh annual report and completes ten years of service.

I wish I could report any change of heart or outlook, during the decade, on the part of the powers that be. Public Heath is

still the Cinderella (or should one say the Ugly Sister) of the state medical service, and it is difficult to understand the readiness, and even the enthusiasm, with which money is forthcoming for the building of hospitals compared with the excruciating difficulty in extracting the wherewithal for improved housing, education and the welfare services generally.

Put at its lowest, this is surely poor economics.

The following are extracts from the Annual Reports published during the period.

1951 Housing.

The adverse effects of unsuitable housing make themselves felt in almost every aspect of the life of a family. Without proper housing the average individual cannot attain the full development of mind and body of which he is potentially capable. (Dr. Davy).

1952 Food Poisoning.

Standards of Food Hygiene in this country are deplorably low and the public has itself largely to blame for this . . . (The Food Hygiene Regulations came into force in 1955).

Dogs in Foodshops.

The dog is, of course, the sacred animal of these islands . . . inquiry soon showed that very few shopkeepers in the area would have cared (or dared?) voluntarily to display notices asking customers to keep their gods out of foodshops . . .

1953 Huts.

Whereas the housing estate was a community, the hutted camp was a loose conglomerate of dejected rejects, cynical, suspicious, disillusioned, ripe for political exploitation . . . (The last hut administered by the C.D. was run down during the year, see p. 6).

1954 Sub-Health.

While we are not dying as early as we used to, there is an ever increasing effort to persuade us that at all events we are more dead than alive. The fantastic array of purges, nerve-sedatives, tonics, concentrates, rejuvenators, smell-banishers, night drinks . . . shows that hypochondria is widespread and gullibility almost unlimited. Ninety-five per cent. of these expensive placebos could certainly be thrown into the river (on the blind side of the conservators) with little result, save possibly, a rather queer taste to our drinking water.

1955 Spread of Tuberculosis and the Need for Universal Mass-Radiography

(Compulsory, if necessary). Our police have full powers to arrest anyone carrying an offensive weapon "with intent" . . . such a criminal may kill once, conceivably twice; the "open" case of Lung TB puts at risk every single person with whom he or she comes into close contact.

Probably the most dangerous character of all is dear old granny . . . cough, cough, cough. Year in, year out, granny has been an absolute shower—of infection. She dies of a stroke at a ripe old age and everyone mourns her, including the two or three (happily recovered) cases of TB which oc-

curred so strangely in the village, seemingly out of nowhere. She will be welcomed where she's gone by little Johnnie who so inexplicably died of TB meningitis—where on earth could he have picked it up? Always loved Gran, did Johnnie, round her place every day and she always kissed him goodbye—more literally than either of them realised.

1956 Sermon.

If you wish to lessen your chance of getting Coronary Thrombosis, first stop worrying. Stop worrying over money and trying to keep up with the Joneses. Let the Joneses worry about keeping up with the Robinsons and let **them** get **your** Coronary Thrombosis.

1957 Smoking and Lung Cancer.

1 in 15 Male Deaths over the age of 15 (i.e. in potential tobacco addicts) was due to respiratory cancer. The proportion in heavy smokers was undoubtedly even higher. What is being done about this? Virtually nothing. The disaster is being played down, the impact of the report (of the Ministry of Health Standing Advisory Committee on Cancer and Radio-Therapy) swathed in festoons of official caution and the baby handed with a sigh of relief to the Local Authorities who all too easily decide that the matter should be left to the good sense and good judgment of the public. But is the public being given a fair chance to form an unbiased judgment? Is there one hoarding-poster, cinema-short, T.V., radio, public transport or newspaper advertisement informing the public of the dangers of tobacco for every ten put out by the manufacturers extolling it? One for every hundred, for every thousand, even? . . .

Is any real effort being made to stop youth from acquiring this suicidal habit? Are schoolmasters allowed, far less instructed, to punish those of their pupils who quite openly smoke below the age of consent, boast about it and encourage other kids to do the same? . . . Has a single M.P. applied to bring in a Bill to limit in any way the dissemination of tobacco to teenagers?

1958 Caravans.

Unlicensed sites were established during the year in Marston and Shiplake. Public Health conditions were deplorable. In the first instance, recourse was had to the Magistrates' Court who found the offence proved and imposed half the maximum fine (which in itself is nugatory). In the other case the Ministry ordered an enquiry as a result of which the site was required to be cleared. Now some months later between a quarter and a third of the vans still remain in conditions which invite epidemic disease . . .

(Three years all but eleven days actually elapsed between the enquiry and the removal of the last van from the site).

1959 Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

As the expectation of life lengthens, the population contains a growing percentage of old persons. There seems to

be an increasing indifference on the part of the young towards the old . . .

Put in a nutshell the law assumes, and perfectly properly in my opinion, that only in the most desperate circumstances is it right for persons to be ordered from their homes against their wills and put into hospitals or institutions . . .

If there has been no slip-up in all this extremely complicated procedure (two and a half pages of description) the day of the hearing finds the M.O.H. in court . . . no matter how cast-iron I imagine my case to be (and I don't ask my committee to go to court unless I am convinced that my case **is** cast-iron) I always feel by the end of the hearing that I am no more than a bully whose sole delight is to harry helpless folk who want only to be left alone and whose only bulwark against me is the magistrates . . .

Removal from home of an old person against his or her will is always a tragic business. Usually when at last it comes to the point little resistance is offered, but I remember one occasion when it took all day to effect the task . . . indeed it needed the presence of the police to point out to a tired, bewildered but adamant old lady that in refusing to obey a court order she was breaking the law of the land and that force might have to be used . . .

There are few such cases in which everyone agrees that the M.O.H. has done right. If the person is **not** compulsorily removed and dies, as he or she would almost certainly have wished to die, at home, there are at once questions as to why the M.O.H. didn't apply for an order. If he **does** apply for an order and the person dies shortly after removal (4 out of 5 persons so removed died within a few months of removal), he has to face the suggestion that he would have done better to have done nothing . . .

1960 Illegitimacy Rate.

The number of illegitimate births was up (up again in 1961, see p. 1).

This is distressing but hardly surprising. There is no reason to expect a decline in illegitimacy as long as an under-educated teenage population continues in possession of ridiculously disproportionate wages, is ceaselessly bombarded with pornographic literature, pornographic films and sexually inciting "music" and constantly shouted at from every hoarding to drink more and more alcohol. We reap what we sow and so, poor things, do they.

SURVEY

In an endeavour to present a short survey showing the changes which have taken place in the public health field since I have been here, I circulated a questionnaire to the Public Health Inspectors of the six constituent authorities, the results of which are shown below. The results of the individual surveys are shown under each L.A. and it will be seen that not all the questions could be answered in each case, sometimes because these questions did not apply, sometimes because records had not been kept.

POPULATION :

Mid year 1951	(estimated)	97,421.
Mid year 1961	(estimated)	112,840.

The population has increased by 15,419 or 15.8%. The corresponding increase in E.W. over the same period is 5.4%, by which it will be seen that the C.D. is growing very rapidly in population. It might be imagined that with the big factories at Cowley continually expanding, the increase in the C.D. population would be confined to the two nearest L.A.s, Bullingdon and Ploughley; but in point of fact this is not so and the increase is remarkably uniform throughout the area, being actually somewhat greater in the rest of the district than in Bullingdon and Ploughley combined (16.2% as compared with 15.6%).

PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE:

1951	...	£2,114.
1961	...	£5,674.

An increase of 167%. The value of this rise is, of course, offset by the vast increase in the cost, during the period, of all public works schemes—housing, education, sewerage, water supply, etc. etc.

NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS:

Council	1951:	4039.	
	1961:	7339.	A rise of 82%.
Private	1951:	19650.	
	1961:	26412.	A rise of 34%.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED:

During the period 8706 houses were erected, 3549 by L.A.s and 5157 by private enterprise, as follows:

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
L.A.	469	358	379	407	433	434	410	182	104	151	222
P.E.	48	100	295	565	439	545	444	531	622	686	882
Total	517	458	674	972	872	979	854	713	726	837	1104

APPLICANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES:

1951:	3477.	1961:	1810.
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The list has thus diminished by 48%, but balanced against this must be put the fact that over the period, the average number of council houses erected annually was 325, which average has dropped in the last five-year period to 267, and in the last three years to 159.

Re-housing thus remains, particularly in the larger authorities, our **Number One Public Health Priority.**

SUB-STANDARD HOUSING:

Caravans.

The number of licenced caravans in 1951 was	543.
The number of licenced caravans in 1961 was	1377.

The not altogether disinterested claim of the caravan trade that it is fulfilling a great housing need should be weighed against

the fact that Sir Arton Wison's report estimates that no fewer than 4 out of 5 caravan families want houses. Many of the applications to the L.A.s tendered by would-be site operators have shown that what they would like to do would be to provide second class housing at first class profits.

Huts.

The hut problem has been solved within the period under consideration. In 1951 there were still 636 huts which by the end of 1961 had been reduced to 2 and have now been reduced to zero. No tears.

ACTION IN REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSING:

Category 4 Properties Dealt with During the Period

(Individual unfit houses).

The C.D. dealt with 872 individually unfit properties during the period (exclusive of huts and caravans). This does not take into account Bicester U.D. which was not able to furnish figures.

Clearance Areas:

Henley Borough have dealt with 27 houses in 6 areas during the period. Bicester U.D. and Bullingdon R.D. have 1 and 2 areas under consideration respectively.

WATER :

The table below shows the increase in mains connections during the period. It was not found possible to relate these figures to the numbers of **persons** having a mains water supply since although average persons-per-household figures were available for each authority from the 1951 census, no such figures are available for 1961. I think it is a fair assumption, nevertheless, that the figures given can be taken to refer, at least approximately, to percentages of the population as well as to percentages of the dwellings. The urban authorities being far more compact, have had a virtually complete mains connection throughout the period. The R.D.s show a satisfactory rise.

	1951			1961		
	No of inhabited dwellings	Mains Water connections	% of dwellings (and of popu- lation) having mains connection	No of inhabited dwellings	Mains Water Connections	% of dwellings (and of popu- lation) having mains connection
Henley Borough ...	2469	2370	96.4	3110	3044	97.9
Bicester U.D. ...	1234	1200	97.2	2040	2000	98.0
Thame U.D. ...	1129	1026	90.9	1411	1321	93.6
Urban Areas ...	4832	4596	95.1	6561	6365	97.0
Bullington R.D. ...	9843	4681	47.6	13352	10583	79.3
Henley R.D. ...	5354	4477	83.6	7240	6678	92.2
Ploughley R.D. ...	4964	2941	59.3	8022	7606	94.8
R.D. Areas ...	20161	12099	60.0	28614	24867	86.9
Total C.D. ...	24993	16695	66.8	35175	31232	88.8

Wells:

The number of dwellings in the C.D. dependent on wells has fallen from 5695 (all but 23 in the R.D.s) in 1951, to 1241 (all but 18 in the R.D.s) in 1961, figures which give ground for solid satisfaction. It is clear that the back of the water-supply problem has now been broken. Progress henceforth must necessarily slow down since the remaining properties are chiefly those which it will be difficult and expensive to service with mains water.

SEWERAGE :

Sewerage naturally follows the installation of a mains water supply, and this is demonstrated in the table that follows. In the case of Thame the apparent anomaly of the number of sewer connections being higher in 1951 than the number of water connections is explained by the fact that some sewer connections were put in in advance of the water supply being connected.

		1951			1961		
		No. of inhabited dwellings	Sewer connections	% of dwellings (and of popu- lation) served	No. of inhabited dwellings	Sewer connections	% of dwellings (and of popu- lation) served
Henley Borough	...	2469	2283	92.5	3110	2903	93.3
Bicester U.D.	...	1234	1200	97.2	2044	2000	97.9
Thame U.D.	...	1129	1056	93.5	1416	1321	93.3
Urban Areas	...	4832	4539	93.9	6570	6256	95.2
Bullington R.D.	...	9843	3355	34.1	13431	7718	57.5
Henley R.D.	...	5354	720	13.4	7240	1873	25.9
Ploughley R.D.	...	4964	805	16.2	8022	3731	46.4
Rural Districts	...	20161	4880	24.2	28693	13290	46.3
Total C.D.	...	24993	9419	37.7	35263	19546	55.4

JUMPING THE GUN.

This report is, strictly speaking, the report for the year 1961, but there have occurred early in 1962 two things of such paramount importance to Preventive Medicine that I do not hesitate to mention them here rather than wait until the 1962 report which will not be in your hands until the latter part of that year.

The first of these events was the PAPER READ BY DOCTOR ALBERT SABIN to the Royal Society of Health in London on the 1st February (1962).

I was fortunate, indeed, in being present at this historic meeting, as a result of which the policy in regard to immunisation against poliomyelitis has been nationally re-adjusted. Much simplified, the argument for the Sabin vaccine was put forward by its discoverer as follows:

1. The killed Salk vaccine has undoubtedly greatly reduced the incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis wherever it has been extensively used.
2. Sabin (a live, attenuated vaccine) produces its immunity when taken by the mouth, one drop on a lump of sugar or in a teaspoonful of syrup for young babies, instead of by the hypodermic injection needed for Salk.
3. Immunity begins to be produced within a week of the first dose of Sabin vaccine being taken—far faster than with Salk; hence its greater usefulness in epidemics. While two or three doses are needed to produce immunity against the three types of virus which can cause the disease, the very first dose of the Type 1 vaccine protects against the virus responsible for 85% of poliomyelitis paralysis.
4. Salk killed-vaccine while raising the blood antibody level has no effect on any virus which may already be in the intestinal track of the vaccinee, so that a subject while himself protected can still disseminate the disease. Sabin live-vaccine, on the other hand, begins to multiply within 24 hours of being taken by the mouth and to build up a local resistance to reinfection which is independent of the antibody produced in the blood.
5. Dr. Sabin believes that if 70–80% of young children can thus be intestinally conditioned by the oral vaccine the chain of infection will be broken and the disease eradicated. This claim he substantiated with a very impressive series of results from the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. Production of the vaccine was started in the U.S.S.R. as long ago as 1959 and by the end of 1961 100 million people there had been immunised. It was not until 1961 that ~~anyone~~ in this country received the vaccine in company with Japan, South Africa, Yugoslavia, U.S.A., Israel, Brazil, Chile, Austria and Switzerland.
6. Dr. Sabin claims that wherever the oral vaccine has been properly administered this has resulted in the elimination of poliomyelitis.

7. While some experts in this country (the most conservative in the world!) are doubtful of such sweeping claims there is little doubt that the Sabin vaccine represents a great advance in the prevention of poliomyelitis and is especially valuable in epidemic times. It is not too much to say that the Hull epidemic was virtually guillotined by its use.

By a happy coincidence, the Ministry issued a circular, on the very day of Dr. Sabin's lecture, recommending the use of oral vaccine which, with typical official caution it describes as "at least as effective as Salk Vaccine."

THE SECOND EVENT OF IMPORTANCE was, of course, the publication of "Smoking and Health, a report of the Royal College of Physicians on smoking in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases" (The report lists as other diseases associated with tobacco-smoking Disabling Bronchitis, Coronary Disease, Peptic Ulcer, Cancer of the Bladder (in men), Cirrhosis of the Liver, Tobacco-Blindness, Industrial accidents and injuries).

It is not easy to know where to begin in discussing the report, but perhaps the wriggle by the tobacco interests that the Committee was not really competent to pronounce on the matter of smoking and health and that *further* (italics mine) evidence was still needed, should be mentioned first. If a committee of medical men specifically briefed by the highest medical authority in the country and working for over a year is not competent, who the devil would be and what more evidence could be brought forward?

It would have been pleasant indeed for the committee to be able to reassure the country that all the previous work undertaken on the subject (and the report lists no fewer than 216 references, the largest number I have ever seen in any report)—that all the previous work was mistaken, exaggerated or biassed. But it could only find, after exhaustive examination, that the association between smoking and cancer of the lung was proved up to the hilt and that no other rational explanation held water.

The position is, admittedly, one of exquisite difficulty. On the one hand is the inescapable fact, now admitted by the government, that "heavy smokers have thirty times the death rate of non-smokers from lung cancer." On the other hand, the sales of tobacco are so fantastic that successive governments, admittedly before the danger was realised, have exacted a fantastic duty on the stuff which has now mounted to eight hundred million pounds a year. Cash in the till, easily collected, inescapable, paid by the public with scarcely a murmur.

The victims of this tragedy (and if anything up to 10,000 preventable deaths unprevented annually is not a tragedy, what is?) are willing victims. They are so powerfully in the grip of this habit-forming drug that they don't want to be cured of it and invent all sorts of idiotic excuses for themselves, including the mystical belief that they are more likely to escape than the next man.

It has sorrowfully to be admitted that efforts to persuade the adult public to stop smoking have so far proved unavailing. Tobac-

co shares are no more depressed today than any others, and news commentators still have the effrontery to refer to the "cancer-scare" instead of to the "facts about cancer" (in the same way as a case of poliomyelitis becomes in journalese "another polio **victim**"). We have to abandon to its fate and write off as incurable the present population of smokers above the age of twenty, leaving it to stew in its own tobacco-juice. The R.C.P. report draws attention to the fact that in 1956-1960, £5,000 was spent on anti-smoking education (**not** propaganda, please) while the Tobacco Manufacturers spent £38,000,000 on advertising their goods during the same period. In May 1962, the Minister of Health stated that £25,000 had been spent on guidance to Local Authorities as to how to discourage young people from smoking. Subtracted from the tobacco revenue this would still leave a comfortable balance of £799,975,000.

Nevertheless, if we have any national conscience and if our actions are not entirely dictated by financial considerations we have an inescapable responsibility to see that **real** efforts are made to dissuade school-children from starting the habit which will almost certainly enslave them throughout their lives, mulct them of many hundreds of pounds and is far more likely to kill them than the much more publicised road accidents.

The R.C.P. report lists seven steps which could be taken to this end. I am not going to enumerate them, partly from lack of space and partly in the very remote hope (what a hope!) that readers of this report may invest the price of 30 cigarettes on buying a copy of that report and finding out the whole truth for themselves. Suffice it to say that of these seven recommendations only two are so far being implemented.

The Ministry and the Central Council for Health Education have each issued a series of posters (for which, incidentally, L.A.s have to apply). Some of these are dull, run-of-the-mill, keep-off-the-grass stuff, but others are striking, so striking that I only hope we shan't get complaints (as we did over certain Road Accident posters which had subsequently to be withdrawn) that they may frighten people !

The Ministry and the Central Council jointly are preparing a mobile anti-smoking education unit primarily for school leavers, but here a considerable charge is to fall on the L.A.s and it is problematical how many of them will be prepared to incur the charge. Health Education should be free.

As this goes to press comes news of an agreement between the Independent Television Authority and the tobacco industry by which in future there will be no tobacco advertisements that can be seen clearly (nice loophole) to come within the following broad classes :

1. Advertisements that greatly over-emphasise the pleasure to be obtained from cigarettes.
2. Advertisements featuring the conventional heroes of the young.
3. Advertisements appealing to pride or general manliness.

4. Advertisements using a fashionable social setting to support the impression that cigarette smoking is a "go-ahead" habit or an essential part of the pleasure and excitement of modern living.
5. Advertisements that strikingly present romantic situations and young people in love, in such a way as to seem to link the pleasures of such situations with the pleasures of smoking.

Readers of my reports from 1956 onwards will, I hope, forgive me if I give a wee toot on my own trumpet and indulge in that most satisfying of human foibles, the crying of "What did I tell you?" Perhaps the I.T.V. authority and the Tobacco Trade had read them too!

But this is only a beginning. Other countries have already been more realistic and more courageous. Italy, for instance, has banned all tobacco-advertising, and several countries prohibit smoking in places of public assembly and entertainment.

THE YEAR AS A WHOLE

(Compared with 1960).

POPULATION:

An increase of 2,320.

LIVE BIRTH RATE:

Very slightly lower but still 3 per 1,000 above E.W.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE:

4.6 as against 4.2 per cent.

STILLBIRTH RATE.

A significant drop in the rate from 15.0 to 12.4, well below the E.W. figure of 18.7 per thousand total (live and still) births.

DEATH RATE.

9.3 (9.2) compared with 12.0 (E.W.) per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATH RATES.

Under 1 year 19.9 (18.3) but still below the E.W. figure of 21.4 per 1,000 live births.

Under 1 month and Under one week: Both slightly increased on the 1960 figures. No E.W. figures available.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Nil.

On the whole not quite as good as 1960, but a welcome drop in the still birth rate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, of course, to my Public Health Inspectors who took in their stride, the survey, which must have entailed a lot of extra work, though one was moved to write with some pertinence "I only trust that after all this extra work, the information will be appreciated by the people to whom the reports are sent." I trust so, too.

Next, to my colleagues, too numerous to particularise, with one exception.

Doctor Norman England, the Chest Consultant, retires this year after well over a quarter of a century's service during which he has seen and helped to effect a change in Tuberculosis from a dreaded scourge to a highly preventible, highly curable illness. In another quarter of a century it may well have become a medical curiosity like those other great environmental disasters of the last century—cholera, dysentery, typhoid and the vitamin-deficiency sicknesses, scurvy and rickets.

Doctor England was a great enthusiast and thus an inspiring colleague. It was a privilege and a pleasure to have worked with him.

Finally, by the time this report is in your hands, Mrs. Durham, my Secretary, will have left for an even more important job—the one job a man cannot do. I venture to couple your congratulations with mine and to add my thanks for four years willing and cheerful service.

Yours faithfully,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959

Henley Borough	...	...	...	page 21
Bicester Urban District	...	...	...	page 22
Thame Urban District	...	...	...	page 23
Bullington Rural District	...	...	...	page 24
Henley Rural District	...	...	...	page 25
Ploughley Rural District	...	...	...	page 26

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	9	3	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	46	39	-	-
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	22	22	-	-
Total	77	64	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd'd (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There is 1 known outworker in the District, as follows:
Wearing Apparel.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	9	6	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	26	18	-	-
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
Total	35	24	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Rem'd'd	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr.	By H.M. Insp'tr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	32	18	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	27	9	-	-
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
Total	59	27	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd'd (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	22	27	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	84	86	-	-
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	40	30	-	-
Total	146	143	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd'd (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	5	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 18 known outworkers in the District, none of which infringes Section 110 or 111. Wearing apparel (13); Stuffed Toys (5).

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	37	42	5	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	37	42	5	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd'd (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	4	4	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	4	4	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	49	42	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	53	46	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd'd (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 4 known outworkers in the District, as follows:
Wearing Apparel (2); Embroidery (1); Soft Toys (1).

Municipal Borough of Henley-on-Thames.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1961 Home Population Estimate: 8,990)

Public Health Inspector:
D. J. CAMP, M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, West Hill House,
Henley-on-Thames. Tel: Henley 987.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

161 (90 M and 71 F, of which 4 and 5 respectively were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

18.1 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per cent. of Total Live Births):

5.6.

STILL BIRTHS:

1 F, legitimate.

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

6.2. (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

162.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

153 (64 M and 89 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

13.6. (E.W. 12.0).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	16	24	40
Coronary disease and angina	10	12	22

Diseases of the heart (84), cancer (24) and diseases of the chest (15) accounted for 80.4% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

2. (1 M and 1 F, both legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live Births:

12.4. (E.W. Provisional 21.4).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 4 Weeks, per 1,000 Total Live Births):

Nil. (E.W. rate not available).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Total Live Births):

Nil. (E.W. rate not available).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 Week, Combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

6.2. (E.W. rate not available).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: Nil.
(E.W. rate not available).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY:

There has been no change in the water supply, which is controlled by the Thames Valley Water Board. A relief main will shortly be run from Deanfield to Fairmile in order to augment the supplies in that area.

All the 3,044 occupied dwellings in the Borough (2,978 houses and 66 caravans) have a piped main water supply—2,975 direct into the dwelling and 69 to a standpipe or shared standpipe.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Extension works to meet the increasing flow of sewage are nearly completed. A re-assessment of the existing system is to be carried out, bearing in mind the future expansion of the Borough.

The need for the large majority of chemical closets will disappear when the requirements of the new licence conditions are implemented on The Swiss Farm Caravan Site.

Chemical Closets	...	...	...	65	(all caravans)
Septic Tanks	...	...	...	76	
Main Sewer	...	...	...	2903	

HOUSING.

During 1961, the Council completed twenty-eight 2-bedroom houses, and eight 1-bedroom flats on Watermans Estate, and ten old people's houses were due for construction.

82 houses were completed by private enterprise and another 122 were under construction.

HOUSING NEEDS OF THE BOROUGH:

The housing list contained 171 applicants, many of these being tenants in existing properties not liable to action under the Housing Acts.

CARAVANS:

Two fresh licences were issued during the year, and the caravan total rose to 66.

The licence of the Swiss Farm Caravan Site was renewed for a twenty year period. Conditions requiring improved water supply, conveniences, roads, fire-prevention, etc., were imposed, and it is hoped that higher standards will now prevail for the occupants.

SLUM CLEARANCE:

During the year all properties in the Adwell Square area were demolished and the redevelopment of the whole site was immediately commenced. This scheme is well under way and nineteen new houses and garages will result.

Several properties previously subject to orders are in the

process of being converted to worthwhile living accommodation, as a result of proposals submitted by the respective owners.

RENT ACT, 1957.

In this period, two applications were made for certificates of disrepair. In one case the owners' undertaking was accepted, in the other a certificate was issued. An application to revoke an outstanding certificate of disrepair was refused.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

On the appointed day for the compliance with the relevant regulations, no licensed slaughterhouse was operating in the Borough.

FOOD INSPECTION:

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered:

Meat and Offal ...	36 lbs.	Margarine ...	12 lbs.
Coconut	50 lbs.	Canned Meats ...	119 lbs.
Fish	156 lbs.	Canned Fruits ...	25 lbs.
Chicken	36 lbs.	Nuts	14 lbs.

ICE CREAM:

45 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS:

No. of Registered distributors with dairy premises within the Borough	6
---	-----	-----	-----	---

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS:

	Visits.
Butchers shops	11 20
Bakehouses	5 14
Confectioners	7 10
Grocers	22 35
Fish Shops (wet and fried)	4 10
Greengrocers	7 4
Cafés, Restaurants, Hotels	25 30
General Stores	24 11
Licensed Premises	43 10
Dairies	6 4

The necessary action was taken where contraventions were discovered, and the Traders were generally co-operative in rectifying any matters drawn to their attention.

A complaint was received regarding crawling insects in a meringue, which on inspection was found to be infested with flour beetle (*Tribolium Confusum*). Upon visiting the bakehouse it was discovered that unbeknown to the occupier, a disused oven had become infested with the beetles. As the occupier took immediate steps to combat the infestation, it was felt that in this instance a strongly worded cautionary letter would suffice.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diseases notified during the year, other than Tuberculosis:

	M	F	T
Measles	38	48	86

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases: F 1 (pulmonary)
Transfers in: F 3 (all pulmonary)
Transfers out: M 1 (pulmonary)

RODENT CONTROL.

RATS AND MICE:

Premises inspected	418
Rat infestation. Major	1
Minor	48
Mouse infestation. Major	—
Minor	18
No. of infested premises treated by L.A.	4

Further sewer treatments were carried out during the year and a small take was noted. It is hoped that time can be found to pay more attention to this aspect of Public Health work.

Advice on repairs and rat-proofing measures is given to occupiers but treatment is done privately as the Council still do not undertake this service.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

A weekly back door collection is operated in the Borough. During the year, in order to cope with the growth of the town, a second "Paxit" machine was brought into service.

Retention of suitable staff is a National problem. Its long term solution may rest with our ability to ensure that this essential but onerous task is carried out under more congenial conditions.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK

DURING THE YEAR 1961:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (Including Re-Visits).

HOUSE INSPECTION:

Under the Public Health Act, 1936	107
Under the Housing Acts	62
Improvements Grants	89
Building Byelaws	602
Informal Notices served	38
Informal Notices complied with	32
Statutory Notices served	—

GENERAL SANITATION:

Accumulations	4
Drainage	161
Factories	64
Shops	27
Caravans	21
Rodent Control	181
Piggeries	3
Smoke Observations	5

FOOD PREMISES. See also under Food Hygiene Regulations (p. 29).

Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	37
Visits to food premises re unsound food	21

RENT ACT, 1957:

Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	8
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SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED:

Dampness	3
Water Closets repaired	5
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	18
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Disrepair items	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dwellings improved by Grants	...	...	...	...	...	20
Contravention in food premises remedied	...	...	...	...	...	41

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS 1951-1961.

		At December 31st 1951	At December 31st 1961
Product of penny rate	...	£232	£515
Number of inhabited dwellings:			
(a) Council	...	304	627
(b) Private	...	2071	2417
Families known to be overcrowded		—	—
Live housing applications	...	209	171
Substandard housing:			
(a) Caravans:			
(i) Licensed	...	40	66
(ii) Unlicensed	...		—
(b) Huts	...	54	—
Number of Category 4 properties		Not applicable.	
Clearance Areas proposed	...	Nil.	Nil.

During this period 24 houses have been dealt with in 6 clearance areas, 41 individual unfits have been dealt with and also 54 huts.

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of dwellings connected to mains	2370	3044
Number of dwellings connected to wells, piped	5	—
Number of dwellings connected to wells, external	—	—
Number of dwellings without separate supply	—	2 houses

SEWERAGE :

Number of dwellings connected to:		
Main sewer	2283	2903
Cesspools	75	76
Septic tanks		
Soakaways		

Number of dwellings using:						
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	—	—
Chemical closets	...	...	...	...	17	65
					(All caravans)	
Vault closets	...	...	...	...	—	—

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING THE PERIOD:

Main water	Not applicable.
Mains drainage	Not applicable.

WAYS IN WHICH P.H.I.'s WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE PERIOD:

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations, work in connection with improvement grants, etc., etc.

Refuse Collection	Building Byelaws
Petroleum Acts	Food Hygiene Regulations
Rent Acts	Improvement Grants
Clean Air Act	Noise Abatement Act.
Pet Animals Act	

Bicester Urban District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1961 Home Population Estimate : 5,540).

Public Health Inspector :
G. CARLINE, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.
Council House, The Garth, Bicester. Telephone : Bicester 90/91.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :
121 (54 M and 67 F, of which 1 M and 3 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :
15.5 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per Cent. of Total Live Births):
3.3 (E.W. rate not available).

STILL BIRTHS :
1 F (legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :
8.2 (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :
122.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :
39 (19 M and 20 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :
8.5 (E.W. 12.0).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease	3	6	9

Diseases of the heart (16), cancer (7), and chest diseases (3) accounted for two-thirds of the total deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):
2 M, 1 F (all legitimate).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Under One Month):
2 M, 1 F (all legitimate).

INFANT AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (Per 1,000 Live Births):
Both 24.8 (E.W. provisional Infant Rate 21.4).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 1 Week):
2 M (both legitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 Live Births):
16.5

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):
2 M, 1 F (all legitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 Live and Still Births):
24.6.

(No E.W. rate available for Neonatal, Early Neonatal or Perinatal Deaths).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: Nil.

(E.W. rate not available).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY :

In July 1961 the 9in. water main from Heyford was completed and for the first summer for many years the town was assured of an adequate water supply. Individual consumption of water has risen and the increase of growth of the town has brought further demands.

157 new connections were made to the main during the year.

34 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, of which 5 were temporarily unsatisfactory, but were followed by satisfactory samples.

There are still 6 wells in the Urban District. 11 standpipes serve 29 houses, the remaining dwellings in the town having interior mains supplies.

Water continues to be purchased from the British Railways and from the R.A.F. Bicester for the Buckingham Road area of the town.

The town water supply is not plumbo-solvent

SEWAGE DISPOSAL :

The increased growth of the town and the storm water and infiltration gaining entrance to the sewers overloads the works, and plans are being prepared for an enlargement of the works and the relaying of lengths of culvert sewers in the older part of the town.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES :

The conversion of the subterranean conveniences in Chapel Street to gentlemen only has removed a source of occasional complaint, and the situation is now satisfactory.

SWIMMING POOL :

Another relatively poor summer restricted the attendance at the swimming pool, and in addition it is regrettable to note that the pool remained closed during the daytime of the school holiday period, due to an inability to attract satisfactory attendants at the rate of pay offered.

The improvements of the changing accommodation at the pool were again postponed due to lack of capital.

The water is chlorinated, and the bacteriological samples taken all showed satisfactory results.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Council considered schemes to deal satisfactorily with the increased collections caused by the growth of the town and finally extended the kerb-side collection system which operated in only part of the town, to all districts. This has avoided the purchase of another vehicle, which would have in any case been difficult to man as labour for refuse collection work is not easy to come by.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

New items of children's play equipment and goal-posts have been installed at the Garth Park; new childrens' play areas have been established at King's End (2 acres complete with stream, swings, etc.) and at Highfield (1 acre).

HOUSING.

Council:

54 Council houses were completed during the year.

74 are under construction.

6 Old Persons' one bedroom dwellings are under construction

The Council are selling individual plots for private development on the King's End estate..

Private:

121 houses have been completed.

88 houses are under construction.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

9 Improvement Grants were made during the year.

HOUSING LIST :

At 1.1.61 there were 306 applications on the Council's waiting list but following the issue of new forms, many of which were not returned, and a review of all applications, the list has been reduced to 128.

CARAVANS :

5 occupied caravans exist within the Urban District boundary. The Council do not encourage the stationing of caravans within the Urban area, and one caravan was removed on the rehousing of the occupier and his family by the Council, and one new temporary licence was issued.

INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE :

Inspections:

Under the Public Health Acts 1936/1961	...	...	155
Under the Housing Acts 1936/1961	...	...	142

Notices: (all informal)

Under the Public Health Act	...	...	69
Under the Housing Act	...	...	44

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are now three licensed slaughterhouses and one knacker's yard in the town. The reports on slaughtering facilities required by the Slaughterhouses (reports) Director Order 1959 are in the hands of the Ministry, and work has commenced on the premises to bring them up to the new standards.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	282	—	46	1977	751	3056
Number inspected	282	—	46	1977	751	3056
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	—	—	49	44	117
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	8.5	—	—	2.5	5.9	3.8
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	25	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4	—	—	—	3.3	0.9
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

Meat (Offal)	246 lbs.
Canned Meat	55 tins
Canned Vegetables	11 tins
Canned Fruit	36 tins
Cartons of Chocolate Confectionery	60

MILK AND DAIRY REGULATIONS 1949—REGISTRATIONS :

As distributors of milk	5
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MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 :

LICENCES TO USE DESIGNATIONS :

Pasteurised	4
--------------------	---

Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES TO USE DESIGNATIONS :

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

ICE CREAM :

22 premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 :

	Number in Bicester	Number of Visits made	No. of Defects under Regulat'ns discovered	No. of Notices Issued	No. of Defects Remedied or Improved
Licenced Premises ...	21	11	—	—	—
Restaurants and Cafes ...	8	12	2	—	2
Food shops, grocers and greengrocers	24	21	3	—	3
Bakeries	3	3	3	—	3
Dairies	4	4	—	—	—
School canteens and kitchens	3	1	—	—	—
Factory Canteens ...	2	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	65	54	8	—	8

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS :

	M	F	T
Measles	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2
	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases: M 3, F 1, (all pulmonary).
Transfers in: M 1, F 1 (F pulmonary, M non-pulmonary).
Transfers out: M 1 (pulmonary).
Recovered: M 1, F 1 (M pulmonary, F non-pulmonary).

* RODENT CONTROL.

A full return is sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The following is an extract from it—

	LA	D	B	T
Properties in the town ...	24	1,750	350	2,124
Properties inspected ...	2	23	6	31
Inspections made	16	30	20	66
Properties infested ...	2	23	6	31
Properties treated ...	2	23	6	31
Total treatments	2	23	6	31

D=Dwelling houses including Council houses.
B=Business premises.

These figures do not present the full picture, as many private owners and business owners carry out treatments privately.

All key manholes in the U.D. area were baited in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Officers.

* Figures communicated by telephone.

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
WORK DURING 1961.

Number of different premises visited (including Council houses)	1,215
†Number of inspections made	1,541
Number of complaints received (including Council houses)	1,080
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	1,194
Number of notices served (statutory)	—

† No details of inspections provided.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, 1951-1961

	At Dec. 31st 1951	At Dec. 31st 1961
Product of penny rate	£83	£280
Number of inhabited dwellings:		
(a) Council	360	840
(b) Private	870	1200
Families known to be overcrowded	No figure available	Nil.
Live housing applications	„ „ „	128
Sub-standard housing:		
(a) Caravans:		
(i) Licensed	1	4
(ii) Unlicensed	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Huts	3	Nil.
Number of Category 4 properties	No figure available	250
Clearance Areas proposed	No figure available	1

Whilst there are some substandard dwellings, recently many have been purchased by persons for owner-occupation and repaired and improved so as to lift them from the classification of slum. There is no serious slum problem in Bicester.

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of dwellings—		
Connected to mains	1200	2000
Connected to wells, piped	5	5
Connected to wells, external	6	6
Without separate supply	50	29

SEWERAGE :

Number of dwellings—		
Connected to main sewer	1200	2000
Connected to soakaway	Nil.	Nil.
Connected to cesspools	Nil.	Nil.
Connected to septic tanks	12	8
Using pail closets	20	Nil.
Using chemical closets	Nil.	Nil.
Using vault closets	Nil.	Nil.

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING THE PERIOD:

- Mains water
- Not applicable.
- Mains drainage
- Not applicable.

WAYS IN WHICH P.H.I.'s WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE PERIOD:

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations, work in connection with improvement grants, etc, etc.

General extension of duties brought about by the general fairly rapid growth of the town.

Thame Urban District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1961 Home Population Estimate : 4,200).

Public Health Inspector:
G. C. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.S.P.H.I.
Town Hall, Thame. Tel.: Thame 111.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

82 (48 M and 34 F, of which 2 M were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :
19.3 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per Cent. of Total Live Births):
2.4.

STILL BIRTHS :

1 F (legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :
12.0 (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :
83.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :
40 (23 M and 17 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):
9.5 (E.W. 12.0).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease	9	5	14
Diseases of the heart (19), cancer (7) and chest diseases (5) accounted for 77.5% of all deaths.			

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):
1 M (legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births):
12.2 (E.W. Provisional 21.4).

NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths under 1 Month):
1 M (legitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 live births):
12.2.

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Total Live Births):
Nil.

PERINATAL MORTALITY (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

1 F (legitimate)..

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 total live and still births):
12.0.

No E.W. rates available for Neonatal, Early Neonatal or Perinatal mortality.

MATERNAL DEATHS :

Nil. (No E.W. rate available).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY (See p. 48, under Towersey main).

The consumption of water is approximately 181,000 gallons per day, which is an increase of 14,000 gallons per day over the previous year. The average daily consumption is 43 gallons per head per day for industrial and domestic use. During the year 16 samples were taken, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Of the 1,391 occupied dwellings (1,368 houses and 23 caravans), 1,384 have a piped supply and 7 are dependent upon wells. Of the 1,384, 1,361 are piped directly into the house and 23 share a common supply or have stand-pipes. Of the 7 houses supplied by wells, the water is pumped into houses in 3 cases.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL :

Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
To cesspool or septic tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
To main sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1311

HOUSING.

No houses were constructed by the Council during the year.

92 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

HOUSING LIST :

There were 57 applications outstanding at 31/12/61.

CARAVANS :

23 caravans were licensed during the year.

INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE:

Under Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	141
Under Housing Act 1936	...	...	...	...	27
Notices served (Informal):					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	11
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	4
Orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS :

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	14
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	17
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	8

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER
SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

Sale of Ice Cream	24
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NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS :
53.

CONDEMNED MEAT :

Disposed of by incineration, and to approved contractors.

No foodstuffs were condemned during the year apart from meat (see table, p. 43).

ICE CREAM TREATMENT, ETC., REGULATIONS 1947-52 :

No samples have been taken during the year. There are no manufacturers in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS :

96 visits have been made to shops and market stalls during the year and, where applicable, suggestions have been made to improve premises and food handling, to conform to the Food Regulations. No prosecutions were made.

FOOD POISONING :

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS :

	M	F	T
Measles	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	3	—	3
Total	4	2	6

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases: 4 M (3 M pulmonary, 1 M non-pulmonary).
Transfers in: 3 M (all pulmonary).
Transfers out: 1 F (pulmonary).

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-53 :

Registered Distributors with Dairy premises in the town	2
Dealer's licences for T.T. milk	4
Dealer's licences for Pasteurised Milk	4

FOOD INSPECTION.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	3621	476	95	8005	4062	16259
Number inspected	3621	476	95	8005	4062	16259
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	4	2	5	6	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	164	38	4	9	12	227
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	4.53	8.82	6.32	0.17	0.44	1.40
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	23	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.56	0.14
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL.

	Houses (including Council houses).	Other Premises	Total
Number of inspections carried out, including re-inspections	74	8	82
Number of properties found to be infested	57	5	62
Number of properties treated	50	5	55
Number of treatments including re-treatments	72	7	79

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING 1961 :

Number of premises visited	...	...	...	...	349
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	481
Number of complaints received (including Council houses)	...	...	...	...	474
Number of defects and nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	396
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	134
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	511
Dairies inspected, visits	...	...	...	...	8
Unclean houses, visits	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowded houses, visits	...	...	...	...	1
Polluted ditches	...	...	...	...	6
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of water samples taken (bacteriological)	...	...	...	...	16
*Number of houses connected to water mains	...	...	...	...	108
Building Inspections	...	...	...	...	648

*(Includes houses unoccupied by the end of the year).

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, 1951-1961.

	At Dec. 31st 1951	At Dec. 31st 1961
Product of penny rate	£80	£180
Number of inhabited dwellings:		
(a) Council	370	338
(b) Private	752	1053
Families known to be overcrowded	Nil.	Nil.
Live housing applications	109	57
Substandard housing:		
(a) Caravans	5	23
(i) Licensed	5	23
(ii) Unlicensed	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Huts	2	2
Number of Category 4 properties	23	11
Clearance Areas proposed	Nil.	Nil.

WATER SUPPLY

Number of dwellings connected to mains	...	1026	1361
Number of dwellings connected to wells, piped	...	3	3
Number of dwellings connected to wells, external	...	4	4
Number of dwellings without separate supply	...	14	7

SEWERAGE

Number of dwellings connected to main sewer	...	† 1056	1321
--	-----	--------	------

† Includes houses connected to sewer in anticipation of water supply.

Number of dwellings connected to soakaway	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Number of dwellings connected to cesspools	...	...	13	18
Number of dwellings connected to septic tanks	...	...	48	49
Number of dwellings using pail closets	...	...	8	13
Number of dwellings using chemical closets	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Number of dwellings using vault closets	...	...	Nil.	Nil.

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING
THE PERIOD:

Mains water: Nil.
Mains drainage: Nil.

WAYS IN WHICH P.H.I.'s WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE
PERIOD:

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations,
work in connection with improvement grants, etc., etc.

Inspection of meat was commenced in 1954 at 2 private slaughterhouses; in 1957 a new Abattoir was constructed, since 1959 it has been operated by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, meat inspection is carried out daily Monday to Saturday and occupies 2-3 hours daily; in future this will increase as the throughput rises.

During the past 2½ years, 284 private houses have been constructed, mainly on four sites in the town, the development has also included the laying of 1¼ miles of roads and footpaths, water mains, sewers and surface water drains. There has also been a proportionate increase in the time spent in building inspections, and the supervision of site works. Owing to the preoccupation with meat inspection, building inspection, and inspection of defects in Council houses and the subsequent repair works, the supervision of road construction and the laying of main public services, other inspections have necessarily been at a minimum.

In 3 food premises major alterations to the structure has resulted in improved storage and handling of foodstuffs, also protection from contamination by flies. In two cases staff facilities have been improved. In 3 Bakehouses the addition of glass covers and screens have provided additional protection to confectionary counters.

The Council have under consideration the additional work arising from the expansion of the town.

Bullington Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1961 Home Population Estimate: 41,810).

Senior Public Health Inspector:

K. T. JOLLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

F. A. FAWCETT, D.P.A. (Oxon).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. F. TASKER.

Council Offices, 76, Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel: Oxford 59227.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

893 (446 M and 447 F, of which 26 and 15 respectively were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 Home Population (Corrected):

20.7 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per Cent. of Total Live Births):

4.6.

STILL BIRTHS :

10 (5 M and 5 F, of which 1 M and 3 F were illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :

11.1 (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

903.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

392 (195 M and 197 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

10.5 (E.W. Provisional 12.0).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	36	19	55
Pneumonia	23	22	45
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	14	29	43

Diseases of the heart (169), chest diseases (63) and cancer (54) accounted for 73% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

20 such deaths occurred, 9 M and 11 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births: 22.4 (E.W. Provisional 21.4).

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births: 22.3

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births: 24.4.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Month):

10 (4 M and 6 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (Deaths under 1 Month, per 1,000 Live Births):

Total, per 1,000 Total live births, 11.2.

Legitimate, per 1,000 Legitimate live births, 10.6.

Illegitimate, per 1,000 Illegitimate live births, 24.4.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS :

9 (3 M, 6 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births) :

Total, per 1,000 live births, 10.1.

Legitimate, per 1,000 Legitimate live births, 9.4.

Illegitimate, per 1,000 Illegitimate live births, 24.4.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

19 (8 M, 11 F, of which 2 M and 3 F were illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week) per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births) :

Total per 1,000 Live and Still births, 21.0.

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still births, 16.3.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still births, 111.1.

No E.W. figures are available for neonatal, early neonatal or perinatal deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still births: Nil.

No E.W. rate available.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY :

The eight miles of water mains, in the Main Water Scheme, Stage II, to serve the parishes of Warborough, Dorchester on-Thames, Marsh Baldon, Toot Baldon, Clifton Hampden, Culham, and Nuneham Courtenay—and additional extensions to serve Adwell and Kingston Stert—have now been laid:

6in. main:	Warborough to Newington	...	...	1½ miles.
4in. main:	Marylands, Chislehampton to Toot Baldon Water Tower Site	...	...	2 miles.
4in. main:	Water Tower Site to and around Marsh Baldon	...	...	1½ miles.
4in. main:	To Toot Baldon	...	...	¼ mile.
3in. main:	Marsh Baldon to Nuneham Courtenay	...	...	½ mile.
4in. main:	Ditto	...	...	¾ mile.
3in. main:	Toot Baldon	...	...	¼ mile.
4in. main:	Little Baldon Farm to Field Farm Pumping Stations, Dorchester	...	...	¾ mile.
3in. main:	Kingston Stert	...	...	½ mile.
Total				8 miles.

A tender has been accepted and sent for Ministry approval for the erection and construction of the Water Tower and two pumping stations at Field Farm, Dorchester-on-Thames.

Ministerial approval has been given for the construction of water treatment plant at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Culham, which is to be supplied with water extracted from the River Thames; and constructional work has commenced. In the meantime, the provision of a temporary supply from the Council's mains is under consideration.

The Council are discussing with Oxford City Council the repair, and replacement, of defective mains supplying water to Cuddesdon. The reservoir has been cleaned out and decontaminated.

Mains extensions to serve Shillingford Court and Aston House Park Housing Estates have been provided and connected to the Main Water Scheme. A mains extension to serve Doveleat Estate, Chinnor, is contemplated.

It is suggested that the 3in. main at Towersey be linked with the Thame supply so as to afford relief to the Urban District supply, which is inadequate, until a more permanent scheme is in operation.

The Council have disposed of the land, water tower, borehole, pumphouse, and pumping equipment at Great Haseley, which are redundant; and have removed certain standpipes at Great Haseley, Garsington and Cuddesdon which previously afforded supplies to dwellinghouses now connected to the water mains.

The following additional houses were connected to the mains during the year:—

*Aston Rowant	11	*Marsh Baldon	19
†Beckley & Stowood ...	2	†Marston	14
§Benson	6	*Nuneham Courtenay ...	48
*Berrick Salome ...	3	*Pyrton	6
*Brightwell Baldwin ...	2	†Risinghurst & Sandhills	3
*Britwell Salome ...	1	*Shirburn	2
*Chalgrove	27	*Stadhampton	20
*Chinnor	40	†Stanton St. John	6
*Clifton Hampden ...	1	*Sydenham	3
*Culham	5	*Tetsworth	6
*Dorchester-on-Thames	51	*Tiddington with Albury	1
*Drayton St. Leonard	5	*Toot Baldon	9
*Garsington	12	*Towersey	3
*Great Haseley	14	*Warborough	22
*Great Milton	9	*Waterstock	7
†Holton	5	*Watlington	39
†Horspath	37	*Wheatfield	2
*Lewknor	3	†Wheatley	39
*Little Milton	3		
†Littlemore	26		
		Total ...	<u>512</u>

This includes 192 old properties.

Suppliers: * Bullington R.D.C. † Oxford Corporation.
§ Thames Valley Water Board.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The following are the samples taken from non-piped sources with the number of unsatisfactory samples in brackets:—

Aston Rowant	...	1	(1)	Littlemore	...	...	7	(6)	
Benson	...	...	3	(2)	Pyrton	...	...	2	(2)
Drayton St.					Risinghurst and				
Leonard	...	...	1	(1)	Sandhills	...	...	1	(1)
Garsington	...	...	1	(1)	Sydenham	...	...	1	(1)
Great Haseley			1	(1)	Towersey	...	...	1	(1)
Great Milton	...		1	(1)	Warborough	...	...	2	(—)
Lewknor	...	...	1	(1)	Waterstock	...	...	2	(2)

84% of the foregoing samples were contaminated (72% grossly so). It should be borne in mind however, that many of these samples were taken to demonstrate the unsatisfactory state of the water concerned, and were not random samples.

The following are samples taken from main piped supplies:

Adwell	...	...	2	(1)	Garsington	...	...	1	(—)
Aston Rowant	...	...	4	(2)	Horspath	...	...	3	(—)
Chalgrove	...	...	1	(—)	Marsh Baldon	...	...	2	(—)
Cuddesdon	...	...	12	(5)	Nuneham Courtenay	...	...	6	(3)
Culham	...	...	8	(—)	Sydenham	...	...	1	(—)
Dorchester-on-					Toot Baldon	...	...	5	(2)
Thames	...	...	6	(2)	Warborough	...	...	1	(—)

New mains extensions at Adwell, Aston Rowant, Nuneham Courteney, and Toot Baldon were subsequently proved fit. After cleansing of the reservoir supplying the village of Cuddesdon, further samples then showed the supply to be satisfactory. A third sample from Berinsfield Pumping Station was satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

Parish.	Mains Water Direct to Houses					Mains Water by Means of Standpipe			
	Total 31.12.60.	Year 1961. (Connections Made).	Total 31.12.61		Population 31.12.61	Total 31.12.60.	Year 1961.	Total 31.12.61	Population 31.12.61
1	2	New Houses 3	Old Houses 4	5	6	7	Houses 8	9	10
Adwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aston Rowant ...	144	* 4	* 7	155	460	-	-	-	-
Beckley & Stowood	127	† 2	-	129	448	-	-	-	-
Benson	520	§ 4	§ 2	526	2036	-	-	-	-
Berrick Salome ...	39	* 1	* 2	42	129	-	-	-	-
Brightwell Baldwin ...	33	-	* 2	35	109	-	-	-	-
Britwell Salome ...	31	-	* 1	32	99	-	-	-	-
Chalgrove	164	* 26	* 1	191	615	-	-	-	-
Chinnor	569	* 30	* 10	609	1862	-	-	-	-
Clifton Hampden ..	140	* 1	-	141	388	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Crowell	20	-	-	20	58	-	-	-	-
Cuddesdon	91	-	-	91	294	-	-	-	-
Culham	33	* 3	* 2	38	160	-	-	-	-
Cuxham with Easington	37	-	-	37	135	-	-	-	-
Denton	30	-	-	30	90	-	-	-	-
Dorchester-on-Thames	379	* 42	* 9	430	1352	-	-	-	-
Drayton St. Leonard	65	* 1	* 4	70	252	-	-	-	-
Elsfield	34	-	-	34	97	-	-	-	-
Ewelme	217	-	-	217	645	-	-	-	-
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	192	-	-	192	654	-	-	-	-
Garsington	228	* 5	† 4 * 3	240	867	5	3	2	7
Great Haseley ...	112	* 8	* 6	126	387	3	3	-	-
Great Milton ...	202	-	* 9	211	701	-	-	-	-
Holton	58	† 5	-	63	238	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Horspath	321	† 36	† 1	358	1308	-	-	-	-
Lewknor	115	-	* 3	118	363	-	-	-	-
Little Milton ...	56	-	* 3	59	177	-	-	-	-
Littlemore	1922	† 26	-	1948	6921	-	-	-	-
Marsh Baldon ...	23	* 3	* 16	42	142	-	-	-	-
Marston	910	† 13	† 1	924	3863	-	-	-	-
Newington	31	-	-	31	104	-	-	-	-
Nuneham Courtenay	-	-	* 48	48	146	-	-	-	-
Pyrton	24	-	* 6	30	93	-	-	-	-
Risinghurst & Sandhills	966	† 3	-	969	3467	-	-	-	-
Sandford-on-Thames	106	-	-	106	406	-	-	-	-
Shirburn	36	-	* 2	38	96	-	-	-	-
Stadhampton ...	172	* 14	* 6	192	654	-	-	-	-
Stanton St. John ...	108	† 6	-	114	358	-	-	-	-
Stoke Talmage ...	16	-	-	16	46	8	-	8	23

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sydenham	47	-	* 3	50	146	-	-	-	-
Tetsworth	119	* 3	* 3	125	426	-	-	-	-
Thomley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiddington with Albury		96	* 1	-	97	307	-	-	-	-
Toot Baldon	4	* 2	* 7	13	43	-	-	-	-
Towersey	95	* 3	-	98	318	-	-	-	-
Warborough	163	* 11	* 11	185	667	-	-	-	-
Waterperry	43	-	-	43	146	-	-	-	-
Waterstock	19	* 1	* 6	26	99	-	-	-	-
Watlington	451	* 28	* 11	490	1674	-	-	-	-
Wheatfield	12	-	* 2	14	44	-	-	-	-
Wheatley	750	† 38	† 1	789	2603	-	-	-	-
Woodeaton	11	-	-	11	36	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10081	320	192	10593	36729	16	6	10	30

Suppliers: * Bullington R.D.C.,	187	183
† Oxford City Council	129	7
§ Thames Valley Water Board	4	2

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

281 new connections were made during the year; 50 of these were to old properties.

Ministerial approval has been given to the scheme for sewer-
ing Dorchester-on-Thames; proposals for the sewage disposal
works are being prepared and are nearly completed.

Approval has also been given to the laying of a relief sewer
at Watlington, which is needed to overcome surcharging of the
sewer in Cuxham Road.

A scheme for sewer-
ing Holton—to connect to the Wheatley
system—has received the approval of the Minister; the extension
of the Wheatley Sewage Disposal Works has been approved in
principle; and approval for the laying of a 12in. relief sewer with
new storm water overflow in Wheatley is awaited. An extension
of the system to serve property at Ladder Hill, Wheatley, has had
formal approval.

Preparation of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for
Garsington, Tetsworth, and an outline scheme for Stoke Talmage
are nearly completed; surveying and levelling is in progress at
Great Milton.

The Council have taken over the sewerage system at Clifton
Hampden (formerly privately owned), and have adopted as public
sewers lengths of sewers which are intended to serve the Industrial
Estate, Garsington Road, Littlemore, and Manor Drive Estate, Hors-
path. They are also prepared to take over the Culham Sewage
Disposal Works by agreement with the Admiralty; a length of
sewer, which when completed, will serve six houses at Stanton
St. John; and to extend the sewer to land behind High Street,
Chinnor, so that houses can be erected there.

The owners of ten houses at Lobb Hill, Milton Common, have
asked the Council to undertake the maintenance of the private
sewer and sewage disposal works which serve their property; and
it has been decided to adopt a sewer, and sewage disposal works,
which when completed will serve seven houses at Latchford Lane,
Great Haseley. The drainage of Great Haseley School has been
connected to the Council Housing system by a short length of
sewer. The sewer has been extended along Old Road, Shotover,
Headington, to pick up properties on the fringe of Oxford.

Discussions are still taking place with Oxford City Council
on the overflowing surface water sewers at Old Marston. To alle-
viate flooding in the Beechey Avenue area, the County Council
has agreed to clear out the ditch.

The Council have approved the idea of a cesspool emptying
service, and the needs of such a service are being investigated.

HOUSING

During 1961, 42 houses to let and 41 houses for sale were
erected by the Council.

10 one bedroom bungalows, 1 two-bedroom house and 1 three-bedroom warden's house, for letting; and 6 three-bedroom houses for sale, at Chinnor.

6 three-bedroom houses, one three-bedroom warden's house, 1 two-bedroom house, and 10 one-bedroom bungalows, for letting; and 9 three-bedroom houses, 4 three-bedroom bungalows and 4 two-bedroom bungalows for sale, at Berinsfield.

8 three-bedroom houses for sale at Stadhampton.

10 one-bedroom bungalows, 1 two-bedroom house, and 1 three-bedroom warden's house, for letting; and 10 three-bedroom houses, for sale, at Watlington.

217 private enterprise houses were built as follows: Wheatley (42); Horspath (41); Chinnor (26); Chalgrove (18); Great Milton (11); Dorchester-on-Thames (9); Stanton St. John (8); Stadhampton (7); Culham and Warborough (5 each); Risinghurst & Sandhills and Watlington (4 each); Aston Rowant, Benson, Forest Hill, Garsington, Great Haseley, Littlemore, and Marston (3 each); Beckley, Clifton Hampden, Ewelme and Holton (2 each); and Drayton St. Leonard, Marsh Baldon, Sydenham, Tetsworth, Tiddington, Towersey, Waterperry and Waterstock (1 each).

No houses or flats were erected by the Oxford Corporation in the Rural District during the year.

SUB-STANDARD HOUSING.

During the year the two remaining huts at Dorchester-on-Thames were abandoned.

The Oxford Corporation still administer 79 huts at The Slade Park, Headington. (Horspath Parish).

CARAVANS.

At 31st December, 1961, the Council had licensed, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, 172 caravan sites in their district, accommodating 979 caravans, including the Council's own site at Old Marston, accommodating 62 vans. Approximately 847 vans were stationed on these sites.

35 caravans were still stationed at Burnt Mill Caravan Park, Old Marston—an unlicensed site—and these will be cleared by transfer to Council nominated sites. During the year, all caravans were cleared from The Poplars and Cherbridge Caravan Sites, Old Marston, both unlicensed sites.

A number of caravans are sited at Benson R.A.F. Station, but these are used by Service Personnel only.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no known moveable dwellings within the district, which are subject to licensing under S.269, Public Health Act, 1936.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES.

At the end of 1961, there were 910 applications for Council Houses outstanding. It is estimated that 468 houses are required to replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, and to meet the demand for housing a growing population.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1961.
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In 1961, the following applications for grants were dealt with:

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Received	14	81
Approved	14	70
Rejected or withdrawn ...	—	3
Under consideration at 31st December, 1961	—	8
TOTALS	14	81
Amount of grants approved ...	£927	£17,048
Paid for works satisfactorily completed	£1684	£16,895
(Including back-log of previous years).		

RENT ACT, 1957.

An application for a Certificate of Disrepair was approved and a Certificate issued. No applications were received from landlords to cancel Certificates, nor were any undertakings received to remedy defects.

HOUSE PURCHASE ADVANCES.

The Council have given assistance towards the purchase of housing accommodation to 46 applicants.

HOUSING ACT, 1957—UNFIT HOUSES

HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1961—FORMAL ACTION.

Demolition Orders sealed:—

Aston Rowant	1
Beckley & Stowood	2
Benson	3
Chinnor	4
Littlemore	2
Stadhampton	1
Tetsworth	3
Towersey	1

Houses subject to Demolition Orders which were demolished:
Horspath 2

Houses subject to Demolition Orders which were made fit for human habitation:—

Watlington	2
-------------------	---

Closing Orders sealed:

Dorchester-on-Thames	1
Wheatfield	1

Closing Orders converted to Demolition Orders:

Chinnor	4
----------------	---

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council that houses will not be relet when vacated by tenants:

Dorchester-on-Thames	1
Garsington	1
Wheatfield	1

Houses subject to Undertakings given by owner and accepted by Council which have been demolished:

Cuddesdon 1

Houses made fit for human habitation which were subject of undertakings given by owner and accepted by Council.

Wheatley 1

Houses subject to Undertakings given by owner and accepted by Council on which Demolition Orders were sealed:

Benson 1

HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1961—INFORMAL ACTION

Houses demolished:

Wheatley 1

Houss rendered fit or improved, under Public Health & Housing Acts 356

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961UNFIT HOUSES:

Defects in houses remedied:

(a) by Owners 3

(b) by Council 2

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, OTHER THAN

TUBERCULOSIS:				M	F	T
Measles	...	...	...	326	348	674
Dysentery	...	...	...	9	47	56
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8	19	27
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6	5	11
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1	3	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	2	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	—	2	2
Poliomyelitis:	Paralytic	...	...	1	—	1
	Non-paralytic	...	...	—	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals				352	428	780

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases: 13 M, 7 F (10 M, 5 F pulmonary, 3 M, 2 F non-pulmonary).

Transfers in: 6 M, 19 F (5 M, 19 F pulmonary, 1 M non-pulmonary).

Transfers out: 9 M 14 F (8 M, 12 F pulmonary, 1 M, 2 F non-pulmonary).

Recovered: 2 M, 3 F (all pulmonary).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1958—SECTION 50.

Since no arrangements had been or were being made for the burial of a person who had died at Sydenham, arrangements were made under this Section of the Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

An analysis of the work carried out under this Act during the year ended 31st December, 1961, shows that 1398 properties were

inspected, 493 in response to complaints received, and 638 reinspections were made.

804 of these properties were found to be infested with rats, and 26 by mice, all of which were treated, including 1332 retreatments. 125 "block" control schemes were carried out.

Formal action is now being taken for the destruction of rats, and rat proofing of premises, at Lewknor, which became heavily infested at the end of 1961.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

148 premises were visited and inspected during the year in connection with the facilities provided in shops for lighting, washing and eating.

Proper washing facilities were provided in 12 shops after service of informal notices; the occupier of one other shop has been asked to provide similar facilities. No formal notices were served.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A complaint was received of a nuisance caused by noise, during the night, at the British Road Services Depot, Sandy Lane, Littlemore. It was understood that a large building project was planned which would seal off the yard from Spring Lane thus reducing the possibility of a noise nuisance, and, in the meantime, all reasonable steps would be taken to abate the nuisance.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Complaints of smoke nuisances at trade premises at Warpsgrove and Headington were investigated. The nuisance at Warpsgrove was caused by the burning of refuse received from an Oxford factory. Owing to lack of support from residents in the neighbourhood, the prospect of enforcing the abatement of the nuisance by legal action seemed unavailing, but, after representations made to the persons responsible, the nuisance has been minimised by transferring, and burning, the refuse to another locality where complaints are unlikely to be made. At Headington, the nuisance is mainly caused by the inadequacy of the plant to deal with a larger volume of business, and the management have been advised to consider proposals for enlargement.

The plant at the Chinnor Cement & Lime Company's Works is being kept under observation, since complaints were received of a greasy film deposit on buildings in the locality.

Plans have been deposited for a new boiler plant at Benson R.A.F. Station, on which discussion with the heating engineers is in progress.

Following complaint of soot deposits at Berinsfield, sample plates have been laid to ascertain whether the nuisance is serious enough to warrant a Smoke Control Order being made for this area.

BETTING & GAMING ACT, 1960, S. 24 & THIRD SCHEDULE.

A permit to provide gaming machines, for use as amusements with prizes, was given to the proprietor of a transport cafe at Wheatley.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 75 & 76—
Provision of Dustbins by Householders and Placing of Litter Bins
in Streets.

Although the refuse collecting service is no longer administered by the Public Health Department, the Department is still responsible for seeing that proper dustbins are provided by householders, and that street litter bins are placed in suitable positions in the district.

SCHOOLS.

In view of the present crude form of sanitation at Great Milton Primary School, it was suggested to the County Council that the earth closets should be converted to water closets connected to the existing septic tank system, and these improvements are now in hand.

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK
DURING 1961

(Including Food Inspection, Meat Inspection and the
administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations).

Number of inspections made for all purposes	...	...	4115
Number of complaints received	...	...	517
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	162
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	18
Number of prosecutions	...	...	Nil.

NATURE OF WORKS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF
FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTION :

Number of houses where repairs carried out, or defects remedied, including houses where drainage improved, including the provision of sinks	...	...	93
Number of houses where major schemes of improvement were carried out, including complete modernisation of drainage connected to a public sewer	...	...	83
Number of other houses connected to sewer	...	...	42
Number of houses where major schemes of improvement were carried out, including complete modernisation of septic tank drainage	...	...	102
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of formal action	...	...	7
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of informal action	...	...	39
Number of water samples taken for bacteriological examination (for details, see p. 49) :			
From non-piped supplies	...	...	25
From piped supplies	...	...	52

OTHER DEFECTS AND NUISANCES ABATED :

Choked drains and overflowing cesspools cleansed	...	...	32
Accumulations or deposits removed	...	...	Nil.
Foul ditches or streams cleansed	...	...	15
Premises treated for pests or vermin	...	...	38
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	12

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS :

The regular inspection of food premises has been maintained during the year and a steady improvement in hygienic standards has continued. Work on licensed premises has continued steadily and several premises have been brought up to a modern standard.

ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH DEFECTS AT
FOOD PREMISES

(Including Cafés, Shops, Food Preparation Premises,
Bakehouses and Licensed Premises).

New or Improved Accommodation provided	...	...	6
Sanitary Accommodation provided	...	...	2
Provision of Washing Facilities	...	...	8
New Kitchens provided	...	...	2
Mains water provided	...	...	3
Decorations or Repairs carried out	...	...	21

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, 1951–1961

	At Dec. 31st, 1951	At Dec. 31st 1961
Product of penny rate	£662	£1870
Number of inhabited dwellings:		
(a) Council	1942	3209
(b) Private	7145	9261
Families known to be overcrowded	23	1
Live housing applications	1610	910
Substandard housing:		
(a) Caravans—		
(i) Licensed	328	847
(ii) Unlicensed	—	35
(b) Huts	428	79*
Number of Category 4 properties	489	138
Clearance Areas proposed	Nil.	2

* Administered by Oxford City Council.

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of dwellings:—

Connected to mains	4681	10593
Connected to wells, piped	1377	2351 1010
Connected to wells, external	1974	
Without separate supply	1055	877

SEWERAGE :

Connected to main sewer	...	3355		7718
Connected to soakaway	...	4211	} 5732 }	4752
Connected to cesspools	...	1521		
Connected to septic tanks	...			
Using pail or vault closets	...	4036		3905
Using chemical closets	...	314		847
Using water closets	...	4737		7718

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING THE PERIOD :

Mains Water:

Adwell, Berrick Salome, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Clifton Hampden, Cuxham with Easington, Culham, Dorchester, Drayton St. Leonard, Great Haseley, Great Milton, Lewknor, Little Milton, Marsh Baldon, Nuneham Courtenay, Newington, Stadhampton, Sydenham, Stoke Talmage, Tiddington with Albury, Tetsworth, Towersey, Toot Baldon, Warborough, Wheatfield, Waterstock.

Mains Drainage:

Benson, Chalgrove, Clifton Hampden (private sewerage taken over), Ewelme, Forest Hill, Horspath.

WAYS IN WHICH P.H.I.S.' WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE PERIOD :

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations, work in connection with improvement grants, etc., etc..

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1956.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Henley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1961 Home Population Estimate: 22,470).

Chief Public Health Inspector:
H. G. T. BOLTON, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. READ.
Council Offices, Easby House, Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 672.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :
357 (207 M and 150 F, of which 18 M and 6 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :
15.7 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per Cent. of Total Live Births):
6.7.

STILL BIRTHS :
3 (1 M and 2 F of which 1 F was illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :
8.3 (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :
360 (208 M and 152 F).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :
228 (114 M and 114 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):
10.5 (E.W. 12.0).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	23	17	40
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	11	21	32
Pneumonia	12	8	20

Diseases of the heart (106), cancer (47) and chest diseases (27) accounted for 78.9% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):
7 M (all legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births):
19.6 (E.W. Provisional 21.4).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 4 Weeks):
4 M (all legitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 4 Weeks, per 1,000 Live Births): 11.2.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):
3 M (all legitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births):
8.4.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):
6 (4 M and 2 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:
Total, per 1,000 live and still births: 16.7.
Legitimate Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live and still births: 15.0.
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births: 40.0.
No E.W. rates available for neonatal, early neonatal or perinatal deaths.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):
Number of Deaths: Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: Nil.
No E.W. rate available.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY :
17 samples were examined bacteriologically during the year, 4 from the main supply and 13 from wells, rainwater tanks, etc. All the main samples were highly satisfactory. Of the independent supplies 5 were highly satisfactory and 8 contaminated.

MEANS OF SUPPLY :

	Mains		Standpipe	
	Dwellings	*Est. Pop.	Dwellings (including caravans)	*Est. Pop.
Bix	225	490	3	6
Checkendon	152	482	3	9
Crowmarsh	294	942	11	58
Eye & Dunsden	516	1495	95	348
Goring	700	2141	4	15
Goring Heath	307	941	7	25
Harpsden	129	394	5	15
Highmoor	122	401	1	2
Ipsden	97	288	2	6
Kidmore End	538	1658	9	30
Mapledurham	636	1826	2	6
Nettlebed	233	694	3	10
Nuffield	87	491	1	2
Pishill with Stonor	114	334	2	5
Rotherfield Greys	128	378	1	2
Rotherfield Peppard	341	1279	5	20
Shiplake	465	1643	5	15
Sonning Common	642	2340	12	30
South Stoke	123	403	2	7
Stoke Row	190	540	15	50
Swyncombe	104	320	—	—
Whitchurch	196	433	4	15
Woodcote	339	912	11	40
Totals	6678	20825	203	716

* At the end of the year.

SEWERAGE :

316 properties have now been connected to the sewer in Goring. At the end of the year the work of laying a sewer started in the remaining built-up areas of this parish.

126 properties in Nettlebed have been connected and 79 in Whitchurch.

It is estimated that 21% of the population in the whole rural district is now served by public sewers. The remainder have the benefit of the Council's cesspool emptying service for which a charge of £1. 0. 0d. per 800 gallons load is made. The disposal of cesspool contents is a major problem which became even worse when Reading Corporation refused to accept any more cesspool contents into their works at Caversham. Some sewage is disposed of into sewer manholes at Emmer Green but for the northern parishes the Council has had to buy a small area of land at Nuffield where sewage can be disposed of innocuously by surface irrigation.

HOUSING:

No new council accommodation was completed but the following private enterprise houses were completed, 24 more than last year.

Bix	...	...	...	...	1	Nettlebed	...	...	...	2
Crowmarsh	...	...	...	...	2	Nuffield	...	...	...	1
Eye & Dunsden	...	...	...	...	9	Pishill w. Stonor	...	...	...	4
Goring	...	...	...	...	12	Rotherfield Peppard	...	...	...	7
Goring Heath	...	...	...	...	7	Shiplake	...	...	...	12
Harpsden	...	...	...	...	3	Sonning Common	...	...	...	22
Highmoor	...	...	...	...	1	Stoke Row	...	...	...	12
Ipsden	...	...	...	...	1	Whitchurch	...	...	...	9
Kidmore End	...	...	...	...	14	Woodcote	...	...	...	20
Mapledurham	...	...	...	...	4					
						Total	...	...	...	143

HOUSING DEMAND :

The number of applicants at the end of the year was 242. Of these, 21 live in caravans and 53 do not already rent a self-contained dwelling. 85 applicants (of which 15 are over 65 years of age) live in tied houses.

HOUSE PURCHASE :

Advances for purchase have been made in 37 cases.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

46 improvement grants were approved.

FOOD INSPECTION :

The following were certified as unfit:

41 tins of various meats	...	...	...	...	228 lbs.
99 tins of various fruits	...	...	...	...	133 lbs.
9 tins of vegetables	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
2 miscellaneous tins	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE :

287 inspections have been made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The attention of the proprietors or occupiers was drawn to the following:—

Food exposed to contamination ...	...	...	...	5
Defective and unclean premises ...	...	...	...	2
First aid materials unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities inadequate ...	...	...	...	2

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS :

	M	F	T
Measles ...	155	149	304
Sonné Dysentery ...	13	13	26
Whooping Cough ...	4	10	14
Pneumonia ...	5	6	11
Scarlet Fever ...	3	2	5
Erysipelas ...	—	2	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	1
	181	183	364

TUBERCULOSIS :

- New cases: 2 M, 4 F (all pulmonary).
- Transfers in: 5 M, 3 F (5 M, 2 F pulmonary, 1 F non-pulmonary).
- Transfers out: 6 M, 1 F (all pulmonary).

RODENT CONTROL.

The number of contracts with the Council for the destruction of rats and mice on business premises was 37, the total sum involved being £247. 10. 0d., an average of £6 14. 0d. for each contract.

Domestic premises were treated free of charge.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK
DURING 1961.

Number of complaints received ...	...	...	...	51
Number of informal notices ...	...	...	...	29
Number of statutory notices ...	...	...	...	6
Number of prosecutions ...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE :

Housing Surveys and disrepair ...	...	...	...	1089
Public Cleansing ...	...	...	...	501
Food Hygiene ...	...	...	...	287
Caravans and Moveable dwellings ...	...	...	...	211
Factories and Workshops ...	...	...	...	42
Shop Acts ...	...	...	...	25

Water Supplies	34
Infectious disease cases	5
Drainage and cesspool	261
Public Health nuisances	85
Noise Abatement Act	6
Diseases of Animals Act	51
	<hr/>
	2597
	<hr/>

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED :

Accumulations or deposits	1
W.C.'s drainage, etc.	8
Pigs, Poultry and other animals	3
Number of premises disinfested	2

HOUSING REPAIRS (ACTION ARISING UNDER SEC. 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957):

Number of demolition orders served	—
Number of demolition orders outstanding (unoccupied premises)	1
Number of undertakings accepted to make fit	—
Number of undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	—
Number of undertakings outstanding	16
Number of houses demolished	1
Number of houses made fit	6
Number of closing orders made	2
Number of closing orders outstanding	9

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, 1951–1961

	At Dec. 31st 1951	At Dec. 31st 1961
Product of penny rate	£526	£1016
Number of inhabited dwellings:		
(a) Council	419	938
(b) Private	4648	6012
Families known to be overcrowded	38	Nil.
Live housing applications	399	242
Substandard housing:		
(a) Caravans:		
(i) Licensed	126	290
(ii) Unlicensed	—	—
(b) Huts	161	Nil.
Number of Category 4 properties	55	40
Clearance Areas proposed	Nil.	Nil.

WATER SUPPLY :

Number of dwellings:		
Connected to mains	4477	6678
Connected to wells, piped	168	57
Connected to wells, external	283	12
Without separate supply (incl. caravans)	139	203

SEWERAGE :

		At Dec. 31st 1951	At Dec. 31st 1961
Number of dwellings :			
Connected to main sewer	...	720	1873
Connected to soakaway	...	459	210
Connected to cesspools	...	2162	4127
Connected to septic tanks	...		
Using pail closets	... ..	1470	700
Using chemical closets	...	239	140
Using vault closets	... ..	17	Nil.

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING THE PERIOD :

Mains Water:
Nil.

Mains Drainage:
Goring, Nettlebed, Whitchurch.

WAYS IN WHICH THE P.H.I.S' WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE PERIOD :

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations, work in connection with improvement grants, etc., etc.

New food hygiene regulations.

Ploughley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-Year 1961 Home Population Estimate: 29,830).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

B. P. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G. A. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I. R. M. CLAYTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Council Offices, Waverley House, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 154.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

687 (350 M and 337 F, of which 16 and 8 respectively were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

23.0 (E.W. Provisional 17.4).

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per cent. of Total Live Births):

3.5.

STILL BIRTHS:

13 (3 M and 10 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

18.6 (E.W. Provisional 18.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

700.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

193 (107 M and 86 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.2 (E.W. 12.07).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	22	13	35
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (including "stroke").	10	17	27
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Cancer of the lung	7	2	9
Bronchitis	6	3	9

Diseases of the heart (82), cancer (36) and chest diseases (20) accounted for 71.5% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

13 (8 M and 5 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births: 18.9 (E.W. Provisional 21.4).

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births:

18.1

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births:
41.7.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under Four Weeks) and EARLY

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under One Week):

11 (7 M, 4 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under Four Weeks per 1,000 Live Births) and EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under One Week per 1,000 Live Births):

Total, per 1,000 total live births: 16.0.

Legitimate, per 1,000 legitimate live births: 15.1.

Illegitimate, per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 41.7.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

24 (10 M and 14 F of which 1 M and 1 F were illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES (Combined Still Births and Deaths under One Week, Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births):

Total, per 1,000 total live and still births: 34.3.

Legitimate, per 1,000 legitimate live and still births: 32.6.

Illegitimate, per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births: 80.00.

No E.W. figures available for neonatal, early neonatal or perinatal mortality rates.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: Nil.

(E.W. rate not available).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY :

324 houses, excluding married quarters, were connected to a main water supply during the year.

SAMPLES :

138 specimens of water were examined, 96 from mains and 42 from wells. 52.3% of the wells samples showed danger to health, 22% of the 96 samples from the mains were potentially dangerous to health.

The mains contamination has been from the smaller bores. Usually it has been slight and often there have been temporary circumstances to account for it, none the less such happenings are disquieting.

The position was discussed with the Engineer and Surveyor and chlorination by hand arranged. This was agreed, rather than the installation of much more costly drip-feed chlorination, in view of the coming of the comprehensive water scheme which will render the bores in question redundant. Any recurrence of bad samples would, however, necessitate the recommendation to the Council of drip-feed chlorination.

The following is a table showing the number of dwelling-houses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes:—

Parish	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by Means of Standpipes	
	Houses	Popula- tion	Houses	Popula- tion
Ambrosden	289	1,062	—	—
Ardley	92	322	—	—
Arncott	74	1,263	1 empty	—
Begbroke	156	596	—	—
Blackthorn	191	670	2	5
Bletchington	187	655	—	—
Bucknell	69	271	—	—
Caversfield	153	735	—	—
Charlton on-Otmoor	95	333	—	—
Chesterton	142	527	—	—
Cottesford	51	179	—	—
Fencott & Murcott	47	164	—	—
Finnmere	86	286	1	1
Fringford	123	431	—	—
Fritwell	159	557	—	—
Gosford & Water Eaton	420	1,502	—	—
Hampton Gay & Poyle	42	147	—	—
Hardwick-with-Tusmore	8	29	—	—
Hethe	107	375	—	—
Horton-cum-Studley	106	391	—	—
Islip	203	740	—	—
Kidlington	2,373	9,056	—	—
Kirtlington	183	656	—	—
Launton	205	716	2	8
Lower Heyford	145	508	—	—
Merton	51	178	—	—
Middleton Stoney	83	291	—	—
Mixbury	71	248	—	—
Newton Purcell—with Shelswell	32	112	—	—
Noke	32	112	—	—
Oddington	17	60	—	—
Piddington	74	259	—	—
Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp	131	469	—	—
Somerton	76	265	—	—
Souldern	130	456	—	—
Stoke Lyne	56	196	—	—
Stratton Audley	71	263	—	—
Upper Heyford	456	1,686	—	—
Wendlebury	52	183	—	—
Weston on-the-Green	113	406	—	—
Yarnton	449	1,592	—	—
	7,600	*28,947	6	14

* At the end of the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS :

There is only one swimming bath in the district, which is in the grounds of an hotel, but it can be used by the public.

The water used in the bath is fully chlorinated. Samples were taken during the year and of these, 3 results were unsatisfactory. In one case, however, the chlorination plant was not in operation

when the samples were taken, as it was not anticipated that the pool would be used; in the other two cases adjustments were made in the methods of treatment, with satisfactory results.

SEWERAGE :

During 1961 a sewerage scheme was commenced at Souldern; the sewerage schemes for Kirtlington and Middleton Stoney were still in progress and also the second part of the Yarnton Scheme and an extension of the Kidlington works was practically completed. Schemes were prepared for Charlton-on-Otmoor, Hethe and Weston-on-the-Green.

286 new connections to new and old properties were made, as follows: Gosford and Water Eaton (102); Yarnton (74); Kidlington (56); Bletchington and Shipton-on-Cherwell (10 each); Ambrosden (9); Kirtlington (8); Fritwell (6); Launton (5); Islip (3); Somerton (2); Hethe (1).

HOUSING.

During 1961 a total of 47 dwellings were erected by the Council as follows: Ambrosden 8 (3 bedroomed houses); Bletchington 8 (Old People's Bungalows); Fritwell 4 (Old People's Bungalows); Horton-cum-Studley 2 (Old People's Bungalows); Kidlington 13 (3 bedroomed houses); Shipton-on-Cherwell 10 (Six 3 bedroomed houses and Four 2 bedroomed houses); Somerton 2 (3 bedroomed houses). In addition, 23 dwellings are under construction.

A total of 227 private enterprise houses were built during the year—Ardley (1); Blackthorn (1); Caversfield (1); Charlton-on-Otmoor (1); Chesterton (8); Gosford and Water Eaton (102); Hampton Gay and Poyle (3); Hardwick-with-Tusmore (1); Horton-cum-Studley (3); Kidlington (40); Kirtlington (10); Launton (6); Middleton Stoney (1); Noke (1); Oddington (1); Piddington (1); Stoke Lyne (1); Wendlebury (2); Weston-on-the-Green (5); Yarnton (38). 199 private enterprise houses are also under construction.

CARAVANS:

There are three licensed caravan sites—two for 6 caravans each and one for 27 caravans. A further 127 other caravans on individual annual site licence are scattered throughout the district. Proposals are still in hand for the establishment of a Council-run site and it is expected that work on this will commence during 1962.

OVERCROWDING AND HOUSING DEMAND:

There is little overcrowding by the official standards, but these are very low. At the end of 1961 there were 302 applications for Council houses, a decrease of 7 on the 1960 figures.

HOUSING ACT, 1957:

Section 16:

Demolition orders served	...	...	...	...	3
Closing orders made	...	...	...	...	—
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	6

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT, AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED, ALL BY THE OWNERS:

After informal action by L.A.	11
After formal action under Public Health Acts	3
After formal action under:	
Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	4
Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 (Demolition order revoked)	—

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

- 1. Under the Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958 as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959:
 - Number of houses for which applications were received 32
 - Number approved by L.A. 32
- 2. Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959:
 - Number of applications received 23
 - Number of applications approved by L.A. 23

RENT ACT, 1957:

No action was taken during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are five general slaughterhouses, a bacon factory and a knacker's yard in the district. To give full protection to the public a 100% inspection of all animals intended for human consumption is made.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958, SECTION 3:

A report on all existing slaughterhouses was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during 1960 in accordance with the above Act. The Minister accepted the report, subject to certain observations and fixed the "appointed day" as the 1st July, 1961. The slaughter-houses have been altered and improved to comply with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	657	4	79	4019	24259	29018
Number inspected	657	4	79	4019	24259	29018
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	3	3	73	79
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	3	—	17	2942	2987
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	3.8	7.5	3.8	0.5	12.4	10.6
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	864	864
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.0
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD :

Condemned meat is stained and processed for fertilisers, manures and animal feeding. Other condemned food is burnt and/or buried.

* PRECIS OF CONDEMNED FOOD LIST :

Total Weight of Food Condemned:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Stones	Lbs.
Meat	22	10	2	0	8
Tinned Foods		2	0	0	9½
Other Foods			3	0	8¾
	22	13	1	1	12¼

* See note by M.O.H. (1958 report).

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA :

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Off-licence premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bacon factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ministry of Food Buffer Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<u>220</u>

REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

For sale of ice cream: 76 (Inspections made 46).

Preparation and manufacture of sausages: 5 (160).

Curing bacon: 1 (52).

Preparation of fish by cooking: 2 (4).

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 (Registrations):

As distributors of milk ... 10

Premises not dairy farms in use as such ... 11

ICE CREAM :

41 samples were taken and submitted for laboratory examination. All except 3 were returned satisfactory. The test is not reliable and is of little practical value.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diseases Other Than Tuberculosis Notified during the Year:

Measles	...	...	288	279	567
Scarlet Fever	...	...	17	14	31
Whooping Cough	...	...	13	12	25
Pneumonia	...	...	7	10	17
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	3	3	6
Erysipelas	...	...	1	4	5
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	2	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	—	1	1
			<u>330</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>655</u>

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases: 6 M, 13 F (6 M, 9 F pulmonary, 4 F non-pulmonary).

Transfers in: 7 M, 11 F (7 M, 10 F pulmonary, 1 F non-pulmonary).

Transfers out: 6 M, 6 F (5 M 6 F pulmonary, 1 M non-pulmonary).

Recovered: 2 M, 3 F (2 M, 2 F pulmonary, 1 F non pulmonary).

Died: 1 F (non-pulmonary).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 50.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full return, under the prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949, has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December 1961, and the following is a summary:—

Properties inspected	...	...	...	...	259
Number of inspections, including re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,733
Properties infested with rats	...	...	...	...	165
Properties infested with mice	...	...	...	...	92
Treatments carried out	...	...	...	...	1,492

It was not found necessary to take any formal action during the year. In addition, 257 treatments were carried out against insect and other pests.

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1961.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	59
Number of Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	71
Number of Notices served (Statutory):					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	3
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	3
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	.....	—
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	...	...	...	...	4583
Houses inspected:					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	132
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	281
Visits and re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	1,270
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	59
Public cleansing	...	...	...	...	622
Food premises	...	...	...	...	216
Infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	19
Caravans	...	...	...	...	697
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	73
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	160
Animal Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	681
Dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	—
Tinned foods and other articles of food	...	...	...	...	22
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	43
Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	239
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	57
NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED	...	...	...	...	850
Dwelling Houses:					
Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	75
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Provided with damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	5
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	67
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	66

Windows repaired, made to open, etc. ...	...	...	48
Food stores provided, repaired, etc. ...	...	...	51
Stairs repaired ...	...	...	26
Skirting boards provided or repaired ...	...	...	31
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed ...	...	...	54
Fire grates repaired, reset or renewed ...	...	...	20
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired ...	...	...	30
New sinks provided and fixed ...	...	...	48
Sink wastes repaired or renewed ...	...	...	4
Water supply provided inside houses ...	...	...	11
External walls pointed ...	...	...	45
External walls cemented ...	...	...	2
Ovens repaired or renewed ...	...	...	1
Eaves, gutters and rain water pipes renewed ...	...	...	32
Yards and passages paved and drained ...	...	...	13
Yard paving repaired ...	...	...	14
DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS AND ASHES ACCOMMODATION :			
Obstructed drains cleansed ...	...	...	6
Drains repaired or reconstructed ...	...	...	63
Inspection Chamber covers renewed ...	...	...	3
W.C. basins renewed ...	...	...	4
Closet structures repaired ...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided ...	...	...	99
OTHER NUISANCES :			
Accumulations ...	...	...	2
Animals improperly kept ...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, 1951-1961			
	At	At	
	Dec. 31st,	Dec. 31st,	
	1951.	1961.	
Product of penny rate ...	£530 12s. 2d.⁹	£1813	
Number of inhabited dwellings:			
(a) Council ...	644	1387	
(b) Private ...	4164	6469	
Families known to be overcrowded ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Live Housing applications ...	970	302	
Substandard housing:			
(a) Caravans:			
(i) Licensed ...	43	166	
(ii) Unlicensed ...	None known.		
(b) Huts ...	67	Nil.	
	(113 units of accom.)		
Number of Category 4 properties ...	300	Nil.	
Clearance Areas proposed ...	Nil.	Nil.	
(Individual Demolition Orders only—no Clearance Areas)			

WATER SUPPLY :			
Number of dwellings:			
Connected to mains ...	2941	7606	
Connected to private bores ...	—	96	
Connected to wells, piped ...	289	105	

Connected to wells, external	1578	49
Without separate supply	—	—
SEWERAGE :		
Connected to main sewer ...	805	3731
Connected to soakaway ...	2182	127 (Caravans)
Connected to cesspools ...	1821	3998
Connected to septic tanks ...		
Using pail closets ...	*2082	374
Using chemical closets ...	100	127
Using vault closets ...	* See above.	

NAMES OF PARISHES WITH FOLLOWING INSTALLED DURING THE PERIOD.

MAINS WATER :

Ambrosden, Ardley, Chesterton, Little Chesterton, Fringford, Fritwell, Hethe, Launton, Lower Heyford, Merton, Mixbury, Newton Purcell with Shelswell, Somerton, Stoke Lyne (part), Stratton Audley, Tusmore, Upper Heyford, Wendlebury, Weston-on-the-Green.

MAINS DRAINAGE :

Ambrosden, Bletchington, Fritwell, Gosford and Water Eaton, Islip (part), Yarnton.

WAYS IN WHICH P.H.I.S' WORK HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN THE PERIOD.

i.e. meat inspection, rodent control, new food hygiene regulations, work in connection with improvement grants, etc., etc.

Rodent Control—System of Rodent Contracts—Pests Officer employed who deals with insects and rodents.

Improvement Grants—1951: 1 application; 1961: 52 applications (during 10 years, 373 applications).

W. H. Lee, Printer, Wokingham.